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Advertisements for THE WERKLY BUN, Comed to-morrow morning, must be handed in This evening before six o'clock,

A Lesson Not to be Forgotten.

However small the eredence which should se attached to the surprising testimony given by Brother-in-law McCann on Saturday last fore the Fasserr investigating committee and whatever the net result of the pending investigations among the male and female mbers of the family of which Mr. McCann is so voluble a member, no possible sloubt can exist that the Tammany leaders have only themselves to thank for the present strange intermingling of their family and political affairs.

The laws which govern American politics are not written in books or preserved in libraries, but they are none the less clear on that account; and they cannot be violated with impunity. The principles of Democracy contemplate an even representation of separate localities and interests; an allotment of Important offices on political and patriotic grounds; and a reasonable recognition of party services rendered when an organization is out of power. The plan of making appointments on a family basis is always ingerous. The attributes which add to a brother-in-law's popular y at the hearthstone, or about the supperfable, vary grer ly From those which are needed to make him an impressive figure at the polls. The second ousin makes a poor show in a nominating onvention, for he is certain to occupy the eat of some one else. It is a foolish exchange to disappoint a whole constituency in order that a sister-in-law may be suited. The diffimulties which are found too often to be incl dents of domestic life have no proper place In politics. There are enough party rivalries to engage the attention of the competen eader and to occupy his time and thought without family differences, jealousies, and Squarrels being added to the burden.

The reminiscent brother-in-law who has gaused the recent commotion, is but the effect of an unwise policy which adjusts matrimonial considerations along with those of public interest and party benefit. It has antiested itself among the Republicans In Washington to the great damage of their rospects; it shows itself among some of the Tammany leaders in New York with an effect equally unfortunate. Government by relatives, instead of by representation, is always odious to the people, especially when the favored persons seem to be chosen with special view to their obscurity and unfitness.

The power of filling certain offices through appointment, which a political organization secures when it wins at the polls, is merely the delegation of a right that belongs to the great body of voters. To apply it for the benefit of a leader's relatives, or future relatives by marriage, is to sow, and to sow with a reckless hand, the seeds of certain discontent, scandal, and recrimination.

As the distinguished McCann fades gradpally from the popular vision, and his retirement is accentuated by strident and discordant voices, evidently of feminine owner ship, how apposite seem the words and how sound the political philosophy of Tromas JEFFERSON: "I never appointed a relation to office, and that merely because I never saw the case in which some one better qualifled did not offer or occur."

The New Fishery Troubles.

The Dominion Parliament has not acted too promptly in extending the modus virends twelvemonth. Cape Ann and Cape Cod schooners are on the Nova Scotia ast or in the Gulf of St. Lawrence for their eason's work, and waiting for licenses The idea of raising the fee was abandoned. and it remains as hitherto at \$1.50 a ton of registered tonnage, thanks to the experience grained under the system which prevailed between the termination of the old repiprocity treaty in 1865 and the signing of the Treaty of Washington in 1871. Under the former system the fee was put

in 1866 at fifty cents a top, and licenses were taken out by 854 American vessels. The following year the fee was doubled, and alshough it was then not excessive, the number es fell off to 268. But when, at the beginning of the third year, Canada again gloubled the tax, making it \$2 a ton, only 56 ses were taken. In the fourth year, 2869, the number of licenses had dropped to 35, so that the announcement which the Dominion Government made in 1870 that no more licenses would be granted was not of much importance. A new arrangement had ome imperative; and until it was made violations of what Canada considered he hights appear to have been winked at.

But when, in May, 1888, an order in Couned at Ottawa put in operation the modus viad arranged during the preceding February, the license fee was at the outset put as high as it safely could be, namely, at \$1.50 a son, and accordingly it is there still. This ax, in one respect, was more exacting than the 83 fee of twesty years before, because it did not include the right of fishing in the inshore waters of Canada, which had been granted under the old license system. It ectically gave only rights to purchase balt, practically gave only rights to purchase and outfits, to transship a catch, and to hire crews. quence was a very small use of the privileges by American fishermen during the first year, although it doubtless decreased the number of attempts to violate the Dominion Eshery laws. Last year many more licenses were issued, as the prospect of an immediate mettlement of the fishery dispute had grown dim, and now a further increase may be looked for. A license issued either by the Government of Canada or by that of Newfoundland is good in the territorial waters

Meanwhile, several troubles have already curred, in which American fishermen consider themselves as unjustly treated. One instance happened several weeks age, but the vessel seized was promptly released by the Dominion authorities. Two other Glousester schooners now have complaints to make. It appears that a large number of Massachusetts vessels have been awaiting the legus of licenses for the season under the full passed at Ottawa on Thursday, and one of them ventured to buy too or belt, or both, nt Cumps. It is also said that her erow sold flut there which they had taken on the Banks. A fine was imposed and paid under protest, and the vessel then cleared. The ence is speken of as a hard one, as the if-

of both countries.

lawful. Possibly she may be allowed to take out such a license hereafter, and by giving it a retroactive effect the fine may be remitted. But on the statement of facts as reported this vessel comes under the proviions of the Dominion laws, and if her crew, either with or without the Captain's connivance, smuggled fish ashore, she would be punishable, of course, under the ordinary customs regulations. Another instance of trouble arises under

the Newfoundland Balt act, about which

license as such a vessel. Her Captain pro-

tested, but was threatened with imprison-

ment for attempting to evade the Balt laws;

and when he submitted, most of his cargo

was thrown overboard, only the small allow-

ance to a fishing vessel as balt purchased

under a license being left. Exactly where

the loss will finally fall may be a legal ques-

tion. Perhaps the authorities suspected the

ressel of intending to retail the herring for

batt to the American fishing schooners

gathered at the Miguelon islands, off

Fortune Bay, or even to the French vessels

This suspicion also may not have been

wholly groundless, since an American vessel

was punished for a similar reason last year

Still, without assuming anything in the mat-

ter, under the Balt act the Newfoundland

authorities regulate the quantity and man-

ner of exporting herring. If their rules were

violated, the confiscation was probably justi-

led; if not, the American vessel has a good

claim for indemnity. It is quite possible

that local indignation over the modus vivends

recently arranged by the British Govern-

ment with the French upon the rights of the

latter to lobster canning facilities and to the

purchase of balt, have caused the authorities

of St. John to go too far in their treatment

All of this only shows that it is time to sub

stitute a thorough and permanent settle

ment of the fishery disputes for the present

To Elect the Police Justices.

The Police Justices bill, which has been

introduced in the State Senate by Mr. Fas-

SETT apparently without any prospect of be

coming a law, proposes to legislate out of

office all of our present Justices on Jan. 1.

It provides that fifteen Justices shall be

elected in November, five for a six-year term,

five for an eight-year term, and five for a

ten-year term. All succeeding Justices are

to be elected for terms of fifteen years. The

salary is to remain at \$8,000, and only law-

The plan of requiring the Police Justice

to be lawyers is familiar to us. It has been

praised and extolled by the municipal re-

formers for many years, and has been from

time to time offered unsuccessfully to

the consideration of various Legislatures

The Police Justices of New York city

are not, as seems to be generally sup-

posed, judicial officers charged with the

interpretation of law. They are mere-

ly examining and committing magistrates

whose function it is to inquire into the facts

of criminal cases presented to their consid-

eration, and to submit these to the Grand

Jury if reasonable cause be shown to exist

for such action. They have no power to im-

pose penalties for the violation of any law.

except small fines, and their real jurisdic-

tion extends only to the preservation of the

public peace and to the exaction of bonds

that it may not be disturbed during a stated

period. Their action in matters of criminal

law is always subject to review, and their

discharge of a prisoner no more established

his innocence than does their holding of an

accused person fasten upon the latter any

legal presumption of guilt. The tribunal

which reviews and passes upon the action of

Police Justices, and is, in its sphere, the most

important part of the whole machinery of

eriminal jurisprudence, is the Grand Jury,

the law, in fact, expressly excludes lawyers.

Several of the Police Justices at the pres-

ent time are lawyers; others are not. It is

not a matter of any general observation

that greater justice is done, speedier de-

spatch of public business secured, or more

satisfactory results obtained in those police

courts that are presided over by lawyers

than in those in which Judges not members

of the bar are in charge. But this feature of

the proposed law will not lack supporters,

even though their support will not materially

Apart from all consideration of the fitness

of laymen for judicial office, the principle of

election by the people which underlies this

bill is thoroughly democratic. The Judges

of the higher court of record are selected by

popular vote, and the best results are

ecured thereby. When in 1873, at the

instance of a number of demonstrative

reformers, who were apprehensive that

republican government could not sur-

vive unless their views were accepted, the

question of electing or appointing Judges

was put to direct vote, it was over-

whelmingly decided that election was

the better way. Three hundred and

nineteen thousand votes were cast

in favor of the selection of Judges

by popular vote, against 115,000 in favor of

their appointment. The latter plan was

therefore, defeated by a vote of nearly three

to one, the majority in this city being 28,000.

The Judges of the district courts in this city.

who have jurisdiction in all cases involving

the relation of landlord and tenant, in most

of the cases wherein the amount sued for is

small, and also in those actions brought by

workingmen and workingwomen for wages

are elected directly by the people, and with

such satisfactory results that their decisions

are rarely appealed from, though they dis-

Fully 80 per cent. of the cases which come

before police magistrates in this city involve

disorderly conduct, but not the commission

of crime. They consist, to a great extent,

in the settlement of petty differences, which

require for their solution a sensible and hu-

mane Judge, who is cognizant of the needs,

grievances, and customs of the people

Dertain deficiencies are now known to

exist, and have been repeatedly pointed

out, in the administration of the police

courts of this city. Undestrable per-

slected, have been appointed to places for

which they have no fitness; but unless the

people should have the power of election,

there does not seem to be any method where

by the standard could be improved. If the

voters can be trusted to elect suitable and

proper Supreme Court Judges, whose power and jurisdistion are far reaching, it seems idle to suppose that they would be unable to select suitable Police Judges.

Prior to the passage of the law which classes in the hands of the Mayor the arbi-

trary choice of Police Judges for a term of

years (his own term being but two years). Police Judges were elected in New York

ons, whom the people would never have

pose of a very large number of cases.

increase its chances of adoption.

which is not composed of lawyers, from w

yers and ex-Justices are to be eligible.

of the Gloucester vessel.

system of makeshifts.

of St. Pierre.

their own official servants. there is now so much sensitiveness and excitement. A Gloucester vessel entering As THE SUN said in opposing, in 1878, the Fortune Bay as a registered trader, with a amendment to the Constitution submitted to the voters in that year: "Whatever else you cargo, undertook to reload for her homevote for or against, do not omit to vote ward voyage. She had purchased many against the amendment of the Constitution hundred barrels of herring for this purpose, providing that Judges should be appointed when the authorities interfered and refused instead of elected. Judges should be, as to permit her to take away more than would they are now, elected by the people." be allowed for a fishing vessel under the Bait act. They also insisted on her taking out a

For the Agricultural Colleges

Legislature, desirous of aiding their party

friends in New York, passed the law making

these Judges appointive. Now that the pros

pect of a Republican Mayor of New York has

become so dim, the Republican leaders

would be willing enough to return to the old

system; but that consideration has nothing

whatever to do with the correctness of the

Democratic principle of the people choosing

A committee of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations has laid before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor a memorial asking Congress to appropriate at least \$15,000 a year for those institutions in each State, and that the appropriation be in time increased to at least \$25,000 a year. The memorialists say that the agricultural colleges need more money on account of the increas ng number of students, and to provide additional facilities for scientific instruction and investigation. According to the memorial, the students who are gradusted from these institutions are in great demand and get good salaries. Many of the graduates become teachers in schools and colleges. Curiously enough, the me norial avers that the farmers are interested

in the work of the agricultural colleges. There is small reason why the farmers, as farmers, should care a potato peel about the agricultural colleges. Those colleges are of various degrees of merit, and the merit of some of them is considerable, but they are not nurseries of agriculture. They are in the main scientific schools with an agricultural attachment. Their graduates may be successful as teachers, as chemists, engineers, and in various callings and professions, but not many of them return to the farms. What has been done by the instructors or the graduates of these colleges which has benefited the farming interest? What have they done that has been of practical account to practical farmers?

As for the agricultural experiment 'stations, their work has undoubtedly been of great interest to the persons who have been concerned in it. Some of it has been pre tentious and ridiculous nonsense. What good does it do the farmers?

The State a gricultural colleges were es tablished under an act of Congress, but if there was good reason for their foundation, there is none for the bestowal of additional Government bounty upon them. If the sev eral States choose to support them, that is another matter, although it is unjust to tax a whole community for the benefit of a few The strongest of these colleges should be able to take care of themselves. The feeble can go to the wall without any detriment to agriculture, to agricultural education, or to any other sort of education.

Just at present Congress seems ready to offer almost any bait to the granger vote We doubt if any great part of that vote will be attracted by appropriations for the benefit of agricultural colleges and experiment stations. Agricultural depression will not yield to the efforts of the professors of agriculture and the experimenters. The belief of these gentlemen in their own value and importance is doubtless sincere, but it is no business of the Government to magnify their office.

A Bad Risk.

We hope that those members of the Fiftyfirst Congress who do not believe in the Civil Service law will persist in telling the truth about the humbug in open session and at every opportunity.

Last week not less than 61 Representatives in Congress voted to strike out the appropriation for the Chinese machine; in other words, to kill the system by starvation. That is a method which does not necessarily meet the approval of every Congressman who objects to the law itself. It is a backhanded way of doing what ought to be done by a square and manly vote to repeal.

Nevertheless, the vote is significant. It shows that the number of Congressmen who have succeeded in emancipating themselves from all terror of the ridiculous joss, is steadily increasing. By and by we shall have a square vote on the repeal, and the repeal will be voted.

When the PENDLETON Civil Service bill was originally passed—to use Mr. Cox's own words, "on the tidal wave of an emotion"the vote in the House in favor of its enactment was 155 to 47. Now, after a seven years' trial of the system, more than sixty members of the House vote to withhold the money needed to execute the law, while only 128 Representatives, or thirty-eight per cent. of the membership of the present House, care to stand up and be counted in favor of continuing the appropriation.

These figures speak for themselves. No prudent insurance company would issue a policy on the life of the Civil Service act to day except at a frightful premium. It is a bad risk.

To Suppress All Associations.

The starch-making companies of the country have combined in one vast corporation; and we are told they have organized it under the laws of Kentucky. Their purpose has evidently been to form such a trust that no legal objection can be raised against it; and how far they have succeeded time and

experience will determine. It seems evident that all the legislation against trusts which has yet been proposed, s likely to prove inadequate as a mean either of stopping their formation or of putting down those which exist.

If the Legislatures of the different States, or the assembled wisdom of Congress, wish to dissolve and prevent all such combinations, there is one method which is compre hensive enough for the purpose, but which has not yet been embodied in any legislative formula. Let the Constitution of the Union, as well as those of the States, be amended; and then let it be enacted that there shall be no partnerships, no corporations no associations, no industrial, commercial, or mercantile organizations whatever, that wery partnership, corporation, or association shall be dissolved, and that with the sole exception of marriage, every form of industry, business, or social life shall be mrried on by single individuals only; and then the axe will have been laid at the root of the tree. As soon as such a new law can be fully executed, we shall be able to say that

rusts are no more. Of course, all labor unions, farmers' alli-ences, and societies for moral, political, or edu-gational reforms, as well as all churches, will also have to be abolished and prohibited.

It is not possible to have two different sets of principles and two different kinds of legis-lation, the one applicable to one set of people and the other to shother. Equal rights, equal

by popular vote. When, however, through privileges, equal duties, and equal disabili-Democratic divisions, a Republican Mayor was elected in 1872, the Republicans in the ties is the only safe rule.

Meanwhile both the road to State socialism and the other road which leads back to barbarism, are alike very hard to travel. It is amusing to notice the joy of the friends

of civil service examinations over the defeat of the motion offered in the House of Representatives by Mr. Hour of Tennessee last week. The motion was beaten by a vote of 120 to 61, and the civil service reformers point to this vote as evidence that "civil service reform has come to stay." The joyous reformers should wait a bit before rashly accepting the conclusion that civil service reform is solidly established because a motion to strike out of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill the appropriation for the Civil Service Commission was beaten two to one.

In view of the Republican pledges in regard to civil service reform, it required a good deal of courage for any Republican members to speak or vote for Mr. Houn's motion. Yet some of them did. The vote, according to the Washington correspondent of the Courier-Journal, was pretty evenly divided as between the two And it is known that many opponents of the Civil Service act were not in favor of Mr. Hour's proposition. The open, fair, manly, and right way to attack the Civil Service law is by a motion for its repeal. That law provides for the Commission, and until the aw is repealed, the appropriation for the Commission should be continued.

It would be a mistake to estimate the extent of the opposition to the civil service sys-tem by the vote on the Houx motion. The opinion held by the majority of Congressmen and other Americans was expressed at the dinner of the Americus Republican Club at Pittsburgh last Saturday night by the Hon. J. S. CLARESON, Assistant Postmaster-General:

"The American theory is for frequent changes in all public offices, and for every American boy to have an honest chance, whether he sasks it in politics or elsawhere. There is no American sympathy for a lifeholding class in office, and no real American sympathy attends the present experiment of creating a profession of officeholders. The people do not believe in the Ruglish theory of superior classes and life-holding classes. Their own acts, and not the theory of reformers, conatitute their own opinions. All officers under their own control they change every two years or four, whether in township, city, district, State, or nation. Never anywhere have the American people made the least expression in tayor of a life tenure in office. I believe that the claim of the Mugwumps that the people favor a life-holding class in office, if submitted to the people themselves, would be rejected by ten millions of votes. The reformers are altogether too premature.

It will be 1891 before we can have another shallenger for the America Cup, judging by the news furnished by the London Field:

"We have been told by a gentleman interested that plans have been made and passed for a yacht to be built ctive move will be made in the matter until toward the autumn."

The yachting season for 1890 has not ye opened, yet it must come and go before we can expect to hear definitely of another aspirant for the America Cup. And will she come then? Alas! the negotiations of the past year don't promise much. Dr. Johnson was no sailor. but his advice not to " pursue with engerness the phantoms of hope "applies, we fear, to the situation at present.

The German Emperor has been thanked by the Rhode Island Peace Society for his paeific policy. It doesn't appear, however, that he has been elected an honorary member. This omission should be corrected. It would be a good idea, too, to elect Boul angen an honorary member. He seems to be as peaceful and quiet at the present time as the bottom of Salt River

It is not surprising that scientific men in Mexico hesitate to accept Prof. Heilphin's revision of the height of Mount Popocatepeti Mountain heights obtained by barometric observations are sometimes far wide of the mark but it is not at all likely that the figure of 17. 784 feet, which has for some time been accept ed as the height of Mexico's greatest mountain. is 3,000 feet too much, as Prof. HEILPHIN as serts. The Professor made his observations with an anerold, which may, to be sure, give quite accurate results, but is extremely liable to get a little out of order, and then the story it tella is anything but exact

Popocatepetl is supposed to be the third highest summit in North America, being surpassed only by Mounts St. Elias and Wrangel in Alaska. Prof. HEILPRIN is climbing again to the great crater to satisfy himself whether he has done the old volcano any injustice by his figures. which would reduce the famous mountain to mountains have their ups and downs at the hands of explorers. A few years ago Mount St. Elias was called the highest mountain on this continent, then for a time Mount Wrangel had the honor, which has now been shifted again to St. Elias. Chimborazo for some years was regarded as the highest elevation in the world, but we now know that several Himalayan sum-

Over 2,000 feet have just been shaved off the ummit of Mount Obree, in New Guinea, by the latest observations. It is not surprising that these variable estimates occur in savage lands, where observations have been rarely taken and then with imperfect instruments. But Popocatepetl is easily accessible, and its height has been computed several times. All the accepted measurements since 1827 do not vary more than 400 feet, and it is hardly conceivable that Prof. HEILPBIN is correct in calculating the mountain's height at three-fifths of a mile

The decision of the Supreme Court, Justices Harlan, Gray, and BREWER dissenting. in the so-called "Original Packages," is the hardest thump our friends the Prohibitionists have ever got. According to the opinion of the majority of the court, ardent spirits sent from one State to another are articles of inter-State commerce, and, if contained in the original package in the State to which they have been transmitted, cannot be seized under State prohibitory regulations. In so far as prohibitory laws forbid the transmission through or the sale in the State which enacts them, of arden spirits sent from another State and remaining in the original package, such laws violate the clause of the Constitution vesting in the Congress exclusive jurisdiction over commerce

between the States.

The Prohibitionists must now turn their attention to Congress. Until they gain con-trol of that body thirsty souls in Iowa can lawfully soak "In the original package" brought from Peoria or Milwaukee.

It will be remembered that it was Mr. McCann who suggested one of the heroic feats of the unfortunate McGINTY, Mr. McCann has not been slow in following his lamented friend.

It is rather amusing to watch the result of the efforts now making by the Congo Free State to introduce copper and silver money among its savage subjects. The coins are bright and fresh from the mint, but except at Banana and Boma, where the natives see many whites, it is almost impossible as yet to get them to touch the new money. In the cataract egion the natives will take the coins in trade f they may give them their own standard of The amount of provisions, for instance, which they sell for a dollar's worth of blue beads they will not part with for less than \$2.50 cash. This has settled the currency question thus far, and strings of blue beads continue to be the only acceptable medium of exchange,

New York succeeded in losing two games pesterday. This is one disadvantage of being n the Brotherhood and the League too

Very Singular. "Ourious fact in serpentology."

" It is the make that is ruttled that gets in the best

MR. REAGAN AND THE RESTRED LIST. The Texas Senator Besteres War Upon the Whole System of Rollrement,

WASHINGTON, April 28 .- For several years Senator Reagan has made a special study of the working of the laws which provide for the withdrawal of military and naval officers from active duty on life salaries, and his dissatistaction with these laws has become profound. than once he has attacked them, but now his indignation on the subject has been concentrated in a Senate bill, which is remarkably brief and pointed:

'That from and after the passage of this act ne office. of the army, navy, marine corps, or judiciary shall be retired from active service on pay."

This bill probably will not find its way to the statute books, but it expresses in pithy form Mr. Reagan's views on a system which, it must be acknowledged, has sometimes been abused. Not a session passes without attempts to put scores or hundreds of persons on the retired lists in order that they may get a life support from the Government. Yet this whole business of retirement is an outgrowth of the civil war, before which time there was no army retired list at all. Officers as gallant, as skilful, and as renowned as any now in the service filled out their careers without receiving, expecting, or asking this privilege. But while the creation of the system was due to considerations of public utility, at a time when it became necessary to secure at once the highest efficiency in all grades of the army, it can still be maintained on its intrinsic merits so long as it is not abused. When the retired list was established, it was

limited to seven per cent of the number of officers in the regular army. Then, as severe wounds increased, the list was increased to a maximum of 300 officers. The next step made it 400. Then followed compulsory retirement at the age of 64, added to the disability list. Finally the custom grew or restoring or appointing to the army, by special legislation officers who were thereupon to be conveyed to the retired list. The result is that the last army register shows no fewer than 501 retired officers against 2,170 on the active list, or a ratio of about one to four instead of one to thirteen as when the retired list was originally established. The pay is three-fourths of active pay, and it is also worth remarking that the number of officers in very high grades is unusually great on the retired list. Thus on the active list there are but three Major-Generals and sixteen Brigadier-Generals, including both ine and staff; but on the retired list there is one General, who has full active pay, and there are six Major-Generals and twenty-seven Brigadier-Generals. Again, on the retired list there are no fewer than eighty-five Colonels, which is many more than the entire number in the line and staff of the active list.

Turning to the navy, we find quite as remark-

able a proportion of retired to active officers. especially in high grades. Of Rear Admirals alone there are 42 retired to only 6 on the active list. Of Commodores there are nearly 20 on the retired list to 10 on the active. The navy established its system of retirement for age many years before the army, and it puts that age at 62 instead of at 64, as in the army. It is not astonishing, therefore, to flud that up to the close of last year the army retired list had cost since its establishment nearly \$17,-000,000 and the navy retired list more than \$16,000,000, making an aggregate of upward of \$33,000,000 at the present time for the two. All this is not complained of, but it should be a reason for guarding against abusing the privileges thus conferred by seeking to push a needless number of officers upon the retired list for the mere purpose of securing additional rank and pay for those who would then take their places on the active list. This is particularly worth considering in view of the follow-

upon one such scheme: "The retired list of the army is now burdened by officers who were retired on account of comparatively trivial disabilities, and who were young enough at the date of retirement to have engaged in civil pursuita and would to that extent have relieved the retired list. This present bill, should it pass, would enable officers in the prime of life to leave the active for the retired list of the army."

ing report made by a former House committee

Yet there have been of late years many such chemes for needlessly increasing the retired list. One of them has proposed to put upon the retired list, on their own application, all army officers who served as general officers of volunteers in the Union army. Another went much further, and proposed to retire all officers at their own request who served in the civil war in any capacity, offering them one grade higher than their existing rank in the army, so as to induce them to accept its provisions. The very title of that bill frankly avowed that it was to increase promotions through retirements. There have also been bills to reduce the age of compulsory retirement; to make retirement voluntary at 58 and

even at 50, or after only thirty years of service. These are examples of the kind of legislation which is continually urged for the purpose of earlier securing more rank and pay to the younger men. Mr. Reagan's radical measure will not be enacted, however, because no extremes in either direction are desirable, Perhaps it is only meant as a protest against efforts to abuse a very generous system.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest, There are said to be three or four ladies well known a London society who are determined to appear at the next meet of the Coaching Club on horseback, astride. The rules of the London clubs are strict indeed. One Brooks's, forbids strangers coming to dine on Sun-days. A member brought the Prince of Wales there, but he was censured by the committee all the same. The reason given for refusing admission recently to Lord Salisbury at the Monte Carlo Casino was that his Lordship's dress did not bear out his identity. The fact is that the English Premier is known as what might be called very "dirty" in appearance. The Paris old soldiers' home, the Hotel des Invalides, will very likely soon be closed. The number of immates has sunk from 3,000 to 250, and the Government thinks of closing the half-empty buildings and letting the old

soldiers shift for themselves on pensions of 300 or 400 france a year.
In order to give Jules Simon a pleasant recollection of his visit to Berlin while attending the recent Labor Cor gress, Kaiser William presented him with "a collect

of the musical works of my ancestor, Frederick the Great," and these appear to consist of twenty-five grants and four minor places for the flute. There is a cry of fear in Paris lest dancing may be forced out of fashion. One reason assigned is that women with salous no longer encourage it. Another is that the waits, which has for some years almost monopolized dancing, is too boisterens and exhaust has disappeared from many Paris salons. A revival of

the art is called for.

The patent lifeboat Storm King left Cape Town on April 18 for Melbourne. The little craft which is only no feet long, with an Sig-foot beam left London on Sept 12, 1888, and was expected to reach Cape Town on Christmas Day. She did not arrive there until March 2 She is manued by her inventor, Capt. Joergensen, and s comrade named Naisen.

The age of the high hat is under investigation. A correspondent writing to the Makerr Journal says:
"Among the marginal illustrations, by Albrecht Darer, of the famous prayer book of the Emperor Maximilian, there is a man wearing a high hat, and in a book of creats and escutcheons of Josi Ammann, published in 1589, a high hat forms the creat of a nobleman. Had these hate not been worn at the period, great ar-tists like Darer and Ammann would certainly not have painted such miserably usly things, which are the most unsightly pieces of furniture the world has ever seen." When M. Naquet succeeded in remodelling French

law so as to permit divorce, the fear was expressed less the occupation of the modern Franch dramatist should be gens. The complications incident to the impossibility of obtaining a divorce were to disappear. Notwith tanding that, however, the wittiest novelty year is said to be a new place entitled "Henages Paris-lens" at the Nouveautea Every character in it has been divorced or mized up in divorce cases. A middle aged man named Font-Gaudin, being divorced after a decidedly unhappy married life, goes to Nice to enjoy his freedom, and there meets the young man, Gatinard, upon whose account his divorce was granted. He overwhelms him with gratitude for having delivers him from his former thraldom. Gatinard is at Nice or him from his former thraidom. Gatinard is at Nice on his honeymoon, having married a divorced woman, not however, hims. Post-Gasdin. For such a slight to his wife Font-Gasdin fields justified in robaking him. Another couple appear at the hotel, M. and Mins. de Faverelles, the former the first bushend of the exist-ing Mins. Gatinard and the inter the divorced wife of Font-Gasdin. Then the complications begin in expest The new Mins. Gatinard, who was induced to present The new Mms. Gatinard, who was induced to leav her first husband through misrepresentation on the part of her second, insists upon a diverse from her second ed a remarriage with her first. Pont-Gaudia efter to fergive his wife, and it all ends with the or

APRICAN M. R. CONFERRINCE.

They Will Support Prohibition Whene It is Not Associated With Politics, BALTIMORE, April 28 .- At the conference of the African M. E. Church to-day the report of the Committee on Education was presen by the Rev. James H. Johnson. The fact that education was needed, it was stated in the report, was painfully apparent by the way the records of the quarterly conferences had been kept. The secretaries were not competent, and they omitted in their reports data that would have been valuable for the historical records of the Church. The colored people want competent teachers, more schools, and more care on the part of parents in sending their children

to schools. The report was adopted. The Rev. S. M. Johnson presented the report of the Committee on Temperance. It was adopted, after being amended by striking out a reference to politics and by the insertion of a clause that ministers should use unfermented wine wherever practicable in the administration of the sacrament. The report said that the intemperate use of liquor was the greatest evil in the known world, and there was no prospect of bringing the colored people to a higher plane of lite and civilization until they were rid of the evil of rum. The report recommends that the conference discourage the use of wine and liquor at weddings and other social gatherings, and that it is in sympathy with the prohibition movement and will support it wherever it is not associated with politica.

Dr. Peck and others chaimed that the prohibition movement was a political scheme by which a set of men hoped to get into political power.

which a set of men hoped to get into pointess power.

Bishop Brown was not in favor of striking out the political clause. He did not approve of that Southern sentiment which would consign a colored man to the penitentiary because he took part in politics. The colored man ought to vote as he prays, and if he does not vote he ought to be put out of the Church. [Applause.]

SHERIFF SICKLES NOT SATISFIED.

Doesn't See Why His Pay Should be Left Dependent on Anybody's Say So. Senator Fascett and William M. Ivins, counsel for the Senate investigating committee, called on Gen. Sickles yesterday to talk over the Sheriff's bill before the Legislature. The Senator and Mr. Ivins favor separate bills, the one with the contemplated changes in salaries and fees to take effect Jan. 1, 1891 : the other allowing the office to be run on its present basis until Dec. 31, and empowering the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to provide in the budget for 1891 for any deficience which may exist after the Sheriff's income and

which may exist after the Sheriff's income and expenditures are footed up for the year. Gen. Sickles was not pleased with this arrangement. He thought that there should be but one act to cover the whole case, and that it should be made to take effect at once.

In speaking of the conference, he said:

I showed the gentlemen that with the fees, income, and outgo, as the office is now run. I would be from \$10,000 to \$10,000 out of pocket on Dec. 31, and give my services for nothing besides. It was very unfair to me, I said, that I should be asked to advance the money to carry on the office and wait for the Board of Apportionment to reimburse me next year. If my administration is entirely satisfactory to the Tammany majority in the Board I might get my money back, but if not they could do as they pleased. The Legislature ought not to leave me in any such shape. If the reforms proposed are good ones why wait until Jan. I to inaugurate them? They should be made to begin at once."

legin at once."
The conference adjourned without coming to a settlement.

SOCIETY IN HAYTI. It Has Some Very Agreeable Peculiarities From the Philadelphia American.

The average ball in Port-au-Prince, a ger

The average ball in Port-au-Prince, a genuine society affair, has some interesting characteristics. You are expected to arrive about 6 o'clock in the evening and to stay until daybreak. Your host, not your hostes, is the considerable of o'clock in the evening and to stay until daybreak. Your host, not your hostes, is the considerable of the grand of the grand sold. Your host has selected a few of his gentlemen friends to assist him in receiving. They meet the guests upon their arrival and escort the ladies to the dressing room, and, waiting for them, take them down to the grand salon, where the women, roung and old, are seated around the room and left to themselves, the gentlemen congregating out on the galleries until a dance is called, when partners are chosen and the wallflowers are brought forward. But the dance over, there is no eleasant gossiving between the sexes—no sitting on the stairs, and all that, but the ladies are straightway led back to their seats again and left to meditate or chatter among themselves. Two buffets have been set up for the occasion, one for the gentlemen—out on the gallery as a rule, where drinks and cigars are served, the other near the salon, for the ladies, supplied with light sweet wines and confections. A ball is rather stupid for a woman unless she have plenty of partners. Even the display of fancy hosiery that Haytian belies delight in oals unon the yawning wearers after a time. Sitting there, between the dances, they stretch out their slippered feet, and the effect of these bright stockings is some compensation for the enaul they must endure that the men so merry outside may enjoy their ball.

The horseback parties up noto the mountains are a marked feature of Hayti's better social life. The cavalcade starts off at daybreak, or porhaps even earlier; ine objective point, some mountain cabin where the contents of the hampers will be apread, and possibly beds provided for a night or two. Through the heat of the day from 9 until 4, the party will joil about in the dense shade

The Haytian gentleman who would express The Haytian gentleman who would express the utmost courtesy to a stranger in Port-autrinee invites him to use his bath the highest distinction he can offer, and one most gratefully appreciated if the stranger is staying at the one hotel of the capital, "Every Haytian, with any claims whatever to respectability even, has a bath, a large swimming bath, as rule, through which the clear, cold, mountain stream is running, and in which he dives many times a day. These swimming baths are latticed pavillons, standing near the vilins, their basins some ten or more feet square or circular, with broad steps leading down into them. They are usually about these feet deep, but sometimes deeper, and are furnished with every convenience for bathing.

The Pather and Mother of Mr Cleveland From the Cincinnatt Enquirer.

New York, April 26.-It occurred to me when met Dr. Evans of Payetteville, N. Y., whom I had known, to say: "Whenever I see you I recollect that you live in the

same town where Grover Cleveland was a clerk in a "Yes." said Dr. Evans: "I remember Cleveland. He was about the age of my brother, John O. Evans, who did so much contracting in the city of Washington. "I have often wondered where Cleveland rot his physique. His mother was a tail, lean personage. His father was a small man, about as big as that one you see coming up the street, but a very handsome man. He was one of the old-time ministers who have about passed away. He was particularly near in his dressthough I suppose he never got over \$000 a year for preaching—and had eight children, whom he brought up well. The other son, who has become a minister, was a much handsomer man than Graver, and was in business like him. We all thought in Fayetteville that Grover was rather dull, we predicted sreat things however, for his brother, who has become a minister You know that in our town still lives a sister of Cleve land, and Mrs. Cleveland and Rose Cleveland have bee up there. You see, when Ceveland was with us he was pretty young, and we were looking at him over the shoulders of his father, whom we all respected very

through that region." The Jews Upon the Mountain Top. From the London Tables

much. We sook the view that Grover was rather

negative personage, with no kindling qualities abou

Père Didon, the great Dominican writer and probable successor to Pers Monaphi in the pulpit of Notre Dame, has been interviewed by a correspondent of the Journal de Bruzelles. He said: "The race which gave to the world the prophets and Jesus Christ first of all races. Do you know, M. Edouard Drumont is terribly ungrateful. We live a Semitic life. The sons of Shem are on the mountain top, whence they dominate and enlighten the world while the sor Japhet are conquering and subjugating it: and the some of Ham, who have muscles but a cramped brain, are silling and cultivating it."

A Fatal Displacement. "My heart is in my mouth. I am afraid to

hear your answer."
"You may well be, Mr Delibey." rejorted Ethel. never could marry a man whose heart was not in th right place."

"Papa, what is an agnostic?"

"He is a man who says be don't knew anything an

Pelt na Earthquake off Consises. Capt. Dahm of the brig Atice Bradshaw of Windsor, H. S., which arrived in this port, restorday from Genzivas. West Indies, reports that on Arvil 11, at 9 S. M., white off Gound'res, about Iwenty miss, he fail b heavy anotherable about, which made the venuel temWHAT WE AREALL TALKING ABOUT

A wander of Franklyt sacrace sandwiches in Frina-ing House square mass his sandwiches particularly appetizing by the addjoin of a little cabings. He boils the cabbage in a tin kete on the same charcoal store that bears his sameage roller. He tucks about a table spoonful of the savory vagetable in between the haires of a biscutt and puts a little sausage next to it. All for a mickel.

Rach member of the Arion Singing Society has re-ceived recently from the Seard of Governors a card caived recently from ha Board of Governors a card bearing two questions in which he is expected to vote at the next meeting. They questions are: "Shall we have a ball in 1893 at the intropolitan Opera House!" "Are you in favor of err laving any ball in 1891;" These questions, especially we latter, are the enterms of a feeling among a large number of the members that the club ought to abanen its custom of having a ball each winter during to existence of the present excise laws. The experience of the Liederkrans with

The clerks and attendate at the Yorkville Police Court have been worn only late answering questions as to the absence of Roydsman Muldoen John Me. Gowan, Justice O Reilly personal clerk has been as mest distracted by the inher of these queries. It will be a cause of sorrow to fery one who has ever had eccasion to enter the cirt to have that the rounds-men is gone. For thirtin years he was in charge of the cours room and the the assistant to the Justice. After thirty two years suninterrupted service on the police force he has been retired. The roundsman has police force he has bee retired. The roundsman has for years been one of a leading features of Yorkville. He was the heaviest mb by seventy five pounds in the district, but his avoidapois never for one firstant affected his mental poers. He could run with remarkable speed, and his sungth is even now extraordinary. At one time he was officered the strongest man in the Police Department. He served in the draft and Orange riots, and once accorpanied a man who was suffering with violent spasmet hydrophebia in a closed carriage for more than two files to Bellevue Hospital. He had for more than two files to Bellevne Hospital. He name to hold him all the ay. When the late Paddy McManus was alive he and to roundsman were considered the best pinochle player in Yorkvile.

Nothing better lustrates the difference of character between New Yok and Brooklyn than the contrasts pre-sented by Centra Park and Prespect Park. The latter is never lively ecept on Funday, and even then only at certain places and at special lours of the day. Women bicyclists and ricyclists ao mre in Central Park, are frequent in frospect Park, and family tea parties, al-most unknown in the former are of daily occurrence con mild evenings in the latter park. Even croques survivee in Peopect Park, and hair a dozen men of mature age play that hair forgothen game on one of the lawns in Peopect Park everyfay, winter and summer, save when alling rain or the presence of snow upon the ground makes it impossible. And in most parts of Processes, task it is not a criminal walk most parts of

The majority of the twelve ficers who compess the court which is trying Capt. MCalls over in the Broos lyn Navy Yard have been stopping outside of the yard since the court martial began and they come around every morning in citizen's dres. They disappear into one of the rooms in building o. 7 looking like very ordinary persons, indeed, and merge a few minutes later in all the glory of full dres uniform, with their shoulder straps, stripes, and brigt burgons. The transformation is a startling one, andhose whose eyes are not accustomed to the sight can ardly recognise them as the same individuals. Altough Rear Admiral Kimberly is the senior officer of the court, he is spryer than any of his juniors inchenging his attire. When the Admiral announces ar adournment he is out of the room in a jiffy, andwhy the spectators come strolling down the stairs aterbim they usually meet him popping out of the equipment room on the floor below dressed just like an every ay business man. The sight would make a hartequines

Capt McCalla's counset are finding lively opponent in Lieut. William H. Stayton, who is ting as an assistant to the Judge Advocate at p court martial, Lieut. Stayton is a slight young man to doesn't look a day older than thurty. He stands up bfore the gray-haired officers who form the courand argues his points so well that Lawyer Menties has bestir himself in consequence on behalf of Capt. calla. Lieut. Ftsyton graduated from Annapolis in \$1, and for the last three years has been one of the listants in the Judge Advocate-General's effice at takington. He graduated from the Columbian Univaries, the law school of Washington, last year, having udled up dur-ing the space hours he had when off dut as the court was cleared the other day to decide an epition which Stayton had raised. Admiral Harmony thed to Capt. on his right, and said wh a laugh: That Stayton's a great boy.'

John J. O'Brien's loyalty to his friendhas almost passed into a proverb on the east side of ten. He was a good deal more than a local politician to very large number of the east-siders, for his knowings of law, general business acquaintance, and though familiar-ity with the working of the different baches of the local dovernment were such that he wable to give advice to his constituents and neighbors vital impor-tance at all times. His advice carried reight. Any statement beginning with the assertion Mr. O'Brien said" was listened to as though it had one frem an in-spired source. Though the late local idler was in a certain sense ambitious, he had a good dil of the milk of human kindness in his make-up, at some of the stories told of him since his death poly a noral that

Mr. McCann's condition is one of plainty insistence The man who ventures to enter into conversation with the present landlord of Mount Sevucent is sure to receive a long and detailed account of the mistor tunes of Mr McCann, and no amount crousiness ca interrupt the tale. McCann has gownstout despite the many misfortunes and rigors it which he complains. His tong residence in the Sour St. Vincent building in the Park has given him agood color and a countiful supply of health, but he dos noteem happy.

The sale to Francis Wilson of \$44,00 officernment onds in a down town broker's offee offuesday last goes far to prove that Mr. Wilson's indepent was cor rect when to decided to give up hissalarist \$33,000 a year at the Casino. The comediants saide be one of the shrewdest business men in the dramatiprofession. and shrewiness is not a common quality about profesional fun makers.

There is a good deal of interest in NewYork over Baron Seilliere's reported marriage to Mrsilvermore. The Baron's experience in New York was sensive and more or less sensational. It was said of m that he talked louder, longer, and more persistent than any other man who had ever entered Delmond's, and for months he apparently considered that satsurant a place set aside wholly for the display of) conversetional shillites. The Baron, who was vertail, gaunt, thin, and round shouldered usually hafer a companion here an absurd-looking little ms who wore high-heeled boots, and a white heard spad over his high heeled boots, and a white heard agod over his chest in the shape of an open fan. 'so cuttine of the beard was symmetrical and gular. This could not be said of the little man's lega. They were of a diversified cuttineand wobbly. He was usually supposed to be a Count of he seldon took any other sustenance than that florded by the head of his came. The flaron was accusined to appear at Delmonico's about it of lock in at morther. He at Delmonico's about 11 o'clock in 11 morning. He would sit down at a prominent table with the little man immediately opposite him A delitory breakfast and a large amount of excited coversation would ensue. For five or mx hours the eaftethe place would ring with the excited declamation o Baron Beilliera. He never learned to speak the inglis language fluently while here, but this did not embayras in in the slightest degree. He always talked French with the utmost volsbility to anybody who would from shim.

The last night of the Italianopes was made netable by the appearance of a womb of extraordinary size who arrived late and sat on in the front of a box with an amount of third-like thusiasm which caused with an amount or thud-like; thusiasm which caused the spectators to start forwal in slarm. She was attired in a plush gown, cut vy low and her proportions were so enormous thanks looked not unlike the pictures of the fat women the dine museums. Over her neck was a long box offesh camellias and at the back of her head, nestling ther hair, was a bunch of white roses. The attents of the spectators was divided between her and women who divided between her and woman who recently ran away from an opera county here with a diamond dealer and subsequently seeded to securing the ser-vices of a brilliant press sht in Europe. Bismarck's resignation was a maif of secondary importance for some time after he press agent began to send his despatches to Aprica concerning the marvel-lous achievement of the X-chorus girl. When she relous achievement of the X-chorus girl. Taken are re-turned to New York short time age she promptly dropped out of sight. Tipeople had forgotten her until the last Patti night, wis she walked into the only va-cant box in the house show o'clock, with an air of ea-agerated composure, d. Taking her glass, acrutinized the house with an air wishis contempt. She were a very low necked dressed a waiking hat made of green silk. It was rather , odd combination, even for a Metropolitan Opera Fise box, but the exchorus giri did not for a momen supete as a sensation with the lady who were the nof real camelling

tack upon that nasularly invulnerable percenage, Abram E. Hewitt, inman whose ideas were supposed to ead mere in the directs of society than affairs. When fr. Stokes fulled get the prize for his mandam beam at the Horse Showest year, he made almost is timele or an uproar about; as he has since succeeded furnis-ing over Mr. Hewis elleged contemptuous use of the product of Mr. Since's brain. He is a modest to the nan, but very vigous and alart in manner. He has three hobbies mostays: The Werld's Fair, driving, and the delopment of property on t side. Out of the flow he has made about a mill